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Parliament, and in the stress of the conflict with France, was forced regretfully to withdraw from whole-hearted support. The irritation of the extreme abolitionists and their suspicions of Pitt's sincerity, the author considers unjust, pleading political exigencies and larger interests in extenuation. Dr. Rose's thoroughness is well exhibited in the treatment of the Nootka Sound affair, in the use both of recent monographs and articles, and of new material. With his modern vision of the importance of England's victory, comparing it to the "irruption of Cromwell's fleet into the Spanish West Indies in 1654", he possibly leaves an incorrect impression of Pitt's prescience, even though he admits Pitt's actual blindness.

The analysis of England's influence in the Triple Alliance is superior to anything that has yet appeared. Here Dr. Rose controverts in part the work of Sorel, of Lodge in the *Cambridge Modern History*, of Vivanti, and others. Particularly interesting is the credit given to Ewart, the British representative in Berlin, for formulating and pressing to organized effort the whole anti-Russian movement. Ewart has never had the credit due him in history, but the present work will do much to establish him in his proper niche in British diplomacy. The Triple Alliance greatly aided in the re-establishment of British prestige in Europe. In 1790 Pitt could point to industrial prosperity at home and influence abroad. "In seven years, crowded with complex questions, he had won his way to an eminence whence he could look down on his rivals, both internal and external, groping their way doubtfully and deviously." The summit of Pitt's career, according to the author, came in 1790, because of his successful efforts for peace. Faithful historical description "will reveal the truth, that a statesman attains a higher success when he averts war than when he wages a triumphant war".

Comparison with the author's *Napoleon I.* is inevitable. The older work is more attractive reading because of the greater dramatic interest of the subject-matter, but the *Pitt* unquestionably marks a great advance in Dr. Rose's scholarly breadth and presentation. If less popular than the *Napoleon I.*, the *Pitt* is more solid and authoritative, and shows a greater felicity of phrase and analysis. A second volume on *William Pitt and the Great War* will complete the work.

E. D. ADAMS.

Lettres de 1815. Lettres de 1812. Par ARTHUR CHUQUET, Membre de l'Institut. [Bibliothèque de la Révolution et de l'Empire, vols. I., II.] (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1911. Pp. 368; 413.)

M. CHUQUET announces his purpose in the collection which he initiates with these two volumes to publish personal letters and private documents emanating from secondary personages, subalterns, and minor officials, though not neglecting documents of a general or official character or letters and reports of high officials, military and civil. Occasionally translations of little-known documents, and brief notes and jottings will

be included. It is therefore not exclusively a collection of letters, nor even of documents. Any pretense of confining the collection to unpublished material is frankly disavowed. The prefatory advertisement contains two other pregnant statements. It is guaranteed that the volumes shall be "aussi intéressante qu'instructive", and they will appear "quand et comme il nous plaira". In such cavalier fashion does this well-known historian seek to free himself from the obligations of historical method and careful scholarship, which should have been upheld by his notable example.

In the present volumes, the documents are arranged roughly in the order of the events to which they relate, but are not grouped into chapters, as might profitably have been done. Both the editorial and the typographical work are haphazard. Frequently it is difficult to distinguish documentary from editorial matter. Consistency is an unsought jewel. The editorial comments are frequently gratuitous, while needful matters receive no attention. Neither volume contains a map nor an index. It is hard to imagine the general reader finding these disconnected brief minor documents "interesting", and equally difficult to conceive how they will be "instructive" to the student conversant with the two subjects concerned. At best a few trifling foot-notes to history may be gleaned, and these mainly biographical details relating to minor characters. Public opinion and the sentiments of the army are depicted, but nothing new is revealed.

In selecting a title, M. Chuquet might well have followed the model of Miss Alcott's *Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag*. Into the scrap bag of these volumes, he is thrusting the unused documents and odd items that have caught his fancy during years of extensive research, just to get them off his hands. Each volume contains about 120 documents which are garnered from the archives of the War Department, with the exception of fifteen in the first volume and thirty in the second. The first volume deals mainly with the return from Elba and the second with the retreat from Moscow, but neither collection is comprehensive and documents of prime importance are often omitted. A satisfactory volume of select documents illustrative of either of these episodes would have a very different table of contents.

Only two documents in the first volume are distinctly valuable: Captain Forget's account (55) of the flight of Louis XVIII. from Paris, and General Abbé's narrative (71) of the campaign of the Midi, with its illuminating references to public sentiment. The narratives and testimony of Lessard (or Delessert) (16, 17), Randon (18), and Marchand (24, 25) of the events at Laffrey and Grenoble are important, but offer no confirmation of the statement of Houssaye and others that Randon ordered the troops of Lessard at Laffrey to fire on Napoleon. No other document makes essential addition or correction to Houssaye's *1815*. Extracts from the depositions at Ney's trial and other documents relating to Ney's "treason" (35-46) have a special interest. "Un colonel

de l'armée française" (76) makes serious criticisms of the conditions in the army.

The two leaders in the second volume, previously published anonymously, are ascribed to their proper authors by M. Chuquet. Captain Oriot (71) describes the retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, and Captain Briquerville (79) the retreat of the rear-guard under Ney from Smolensk to Orcha. Ney's modest official report (82) of this startling achievement is also included. The last episode of the retreat, the plundering of the military treasure-chests at Kovno, is recounted by their guardian, Colonel Heeringen (108). While this volume like the first contributes very little new information, it includes more documents of genuine interest and illustrative value, though the best are not among the "inédits".

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

I Carbonari dello Stato Pontificio ricercati dalle Inquisizioni Austriache nel Regno Lombardo-Veneto (1817-1825). Documenti inediti pubblicati dal Professore AUGUSTO PIERANTONI. (Rome: Albrighi, Segati e Compagnia. 1910. Two volumes. Pp. iv, 492; 404.)

THIS is one of the most important and also one of the most inaccurately edited works in the valuable series, *Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano*, in which it is listed as volumes V. and VI. of the sixth series. Its nine hundred pages contain only documents, mainly portions of reports—without editorial introduction, notes, or subject index—on the examination of political prisoners by the imperial Austrian inquisition in the Lombardo-Veneto during the years 1819-1823, and some official correspondence relating to them. The publication of the reports has been made from a contemporary manuscript volume in the National Library Vittorio Emanuele in Rome, entitled "Estratti degli Atti dell' Imp. Regio Tribunale Criminale di Venezia interessanti lo Stato Pontificio". The authenticity of this manuscript volume is placed beyond doubt by the declaration of the secretary of the Imperial Royal Commission of *prima istanza*, who certifies in the volume itself that the proceedings herein inscribed are exact copies of those registered in the journal of the Austrian government for the use of the Pontifical government and were intended to contain such portions of the inquisitorial examination of prisoners in the Lombardo-Veneto as implicated citizens of the Pontifical States in the revolutionary conspiracies of the period. And it was by means of the information supplied by this volume that Cardinal Rivarola was able on August 31, 1825, to condemn in a single sentence four hundred and eighteen of the pope's subjects as political criminals.

It is only recently that this most important source has come into the historian's hands. Father Ilario Rinieri used it in an important paper in the *Civiltà Cattolica* in 1905, and also, though without naming it, in his *La Verità Storica nel Processo Pellico-Maroncelli*; one or two other writers after Rinieri quoted briefly from it; then Senator Pierantoni